(b) if so, the names of the participants in the seminar; and

(c) the decision arrived at in the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) All Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC) organised a Workshop on elimination of child labour in Delhi from January 22 to 24, 1996.

(b) The participants included trade union activists from organised and unorganised industrial sectors, women activists, teachers, activists from some NGOs engaged in the work of women and child welfare. Those who addressed the participants or presented papers included Deputy Director, ILO, Mrs. Leyla Tegmo Reddy; National Co-ordinator, ILO-IPEC, Mr. M.P. Joseph; Director, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Mr. A.P. Verma; Co-ordinator, National Resource Centre on Child Labour, Dr. Mahabir Jain; Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, Justice Rajinder Sachar; Secretary, Dr. Baliga Memorial Trust, Mrs. Ranjana Ray; General Secretary, AITUC, A.B. Bardhan; Mrs. Vimal Randive and Sh. P.K. Ganguly from CITU and other office bearers of AITUC.

(c) The main decision, *inter-alia*, include:

(i) Organising 11 State level and 11 industrial level workshops, 80 union level workshops, hundreds of local area programmes and running of 25 model literacy schools for working children to be later on put into formal schooling.

(ii) The ultimate goal should be total abolition of child labour as deprivation of children from school, play, creativity and normal childhood is hazardous for them. Hence the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) act, 1986 should be amended to prohibit child labour altogether.

(iii) Government should be the guardian of the orphans and the State must taken responsibility for educating and rehabilitating such children. The Government should make provisions for free and compulsory education, fooding and clothing for children upto the age of 14 years.

(iv) The need for an integrated approach for the increase in the income level of the parents of child labour.

(v) Income generation programmes for the families of child labour.

(vi) Sensitization of the enforcement machinery.

(vii) Increased media role for sensitizing the public on the issue of child labour.

(viii) Child labour should be made a subject in school curricula.

(ix) Political parties should commit themselves to the abolition of child labour in their manifestos.

Dealing with Dumping Problem

1022. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial bodies and Chambers of Commerce have urged Government for effectively dealing with the dumping problem;

(b) whether Government have made any anti-dumping investigation and losses caused to the exchequer in terms of anti-dumping duty not being realised; if so, the results of the investigations and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Indian products, especially textiles, garments and certain other items have to face anti-dumping duty in many countries and Government have failed to impose this barrier on foreign products being constantly dumped in our country; if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The anti-dumping duty is a statutory levy for realisation as such when duly imposed. Indian exports have been subjected to anti-dumping investigations in other countries mainly the European Union and USA. In India, Government have taken up anti-dumping investigations the details of which is relation to products, country of supply and duty imposed are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Anti-Dumping Duty Imposed Arising from Investigations Carried out.

	Product	Country	Duty Imposed	Duty Levied on
1	PVC Resin	Argentina	Nil duty	18.1.94
		Brazil	Rs. 2036/MT	18.1.94
		Maxico	Rs. 1619/MT	18.1.94
		South Korea	Rs. 1253/MT	18.1.94
		U.S.A.	Rs. 504/MT	18.1.94
2.	Bisphenol-A	Japan	Rs. 7477/MT	11.3.94
3.	Potassium Permanganate	China	Rs. 5992/MT	5.9.95
4.	Isobutyl Benezene	China	Rs. 10634/MT	31.8.95
5.	3,4,5 Trimethoxy Benzaldehyde (TMBA)	China	Rs. 237/Kg.	20.10.95
6.	Theophylline	China	Rs. 108/Kg.	20.10.95
	Caffiene	China	Rs. 101/Kg.	20.10.95
7.	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber	Japan	Rs. 19306/MT	14.11.95
8.	Bispnenol-A	Barazil	Rs. 10263/MT	26.12.95
		Russia	Rs. 12559/MT	26.12.95

परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं का कार्यनिष्पादन मूल्यांकन

1023. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री एस०एस० सूरजेवाला:

क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने उन परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं का एक कार्यनिष्पादन मूल्यांकन तैयार किया है, जिनके लिए 1994-95 तथा 1995-96 की वार्षिक योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने कुल आवंटित राशि का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या राज्यों को आवंटित राशि का उपयोग, वार्षिक योजना में सम्मिलित विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं पर ही किया गया था;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए योजना आवंटन को बढ़ाने/घटाने के संबंध में यदि कोई मापदंड है, तो ये क्या है?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम सिंह यादव): (क) और (ख) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के वार्षिक योजना विचार-विमर्शों के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर विभिन्न स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का समग्र मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सामायोजन प्रस्तावों के आधार पर योजना आयोग द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित संशोधित अनुमानों सहित